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Nixon Tells U.S. Democrats Pose Tax-Rise Threat

By Peter Milius

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (WP).—President Nixon said yesterday that the Democratic-controlled Congress and his Democratic rival, George McGovern, are both pushing the country toward higher taxes while his own goal is "no tax increase in the next four years." In a speech over the CBS, NBC and Mutual radio networks, in time slot paid for with Republican campaign funds, the President told the voters: "This government does not need any more of your income and it should not be allowed to take any more of your salary and your wages in taxes."

Mr. Nixon said there is a "clear and present danger that excessive

spending by the Congress might cause a congressional tax increase in 1973."

He called upon Congress again to approve his proposed \$350-billion spending ceiling for the current fiscal year, a ceiling which many Democrats say would give him too much power over cutbacks, and which will come up for a test in the House on Tuesday.

Beyond that, he said he "will veto even bills whose purpose I agree with, if I conclude that the price tags of those bills are so high that they will lead to tax increases."

The President asserted that Sen. McGovern's spending plans "would add \$100 billion to the budget and would require the largest tax increase in America's history."

By contrast, he said, "My goal is not only no tax increase in 1973, but no tax increase in the next four years."

Mr. Nixon did not quite say in his speech that he would make no proposals in a second term that would require a tax increase.

He limited himself to saying that "the new budget I am preparing for next year will be a no-new-tax budget," that "I shall make no promises in this campaign which would require an increase in taxes," and that "federal spending can be held down and in my budget this year and for the next four years, spending will be held down."

The President did take issue,

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Sir Christopher Soames

Labor MP, Soames Set for EEC Unit

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, Oct. 8 (NYT).—Prime Minister Edward Heath yesterday named Sir Christopher Soames, now ambassador to Paris, and George Thomson, a Labor party member of Parliament, as Britain's members on the Common Market Commission.

Both men are highly regarded in European capitals and their election underscores the importance London attaches to strengthening community institutions. They will resign their present jobs in time to take up their new assignment in Brussels on Jan. 1, when Britain, along with Denmark and Ireland, joins the expanded European Economic Community of nine nations.

The commission, which will have 10 members, is charged with drawing up proposals for Common Market policies and presenting them to the Council of Ministers, the market's supreme decision-making body. The commission provides day-to-day administration of market policies and implements decisions taken by the ministerial council.

Europeans'

The members appointed to the commission are required to act as "Europeans" rather than as agents of their own governments before taking office; they must swear that they will not be influenced in their decision-making by any national interests.

Both Sir Christopher, former Conservative member of Parliament and son-in-law of the late Mr. Winston Churchill, and Mr. Thomson, who has served in Parliament for 20 years, have long been active in the struggle for British Common Market membership. Sir Christopher, for example, was envoy to Paris when the French finally decided to open the door to the market for the British.

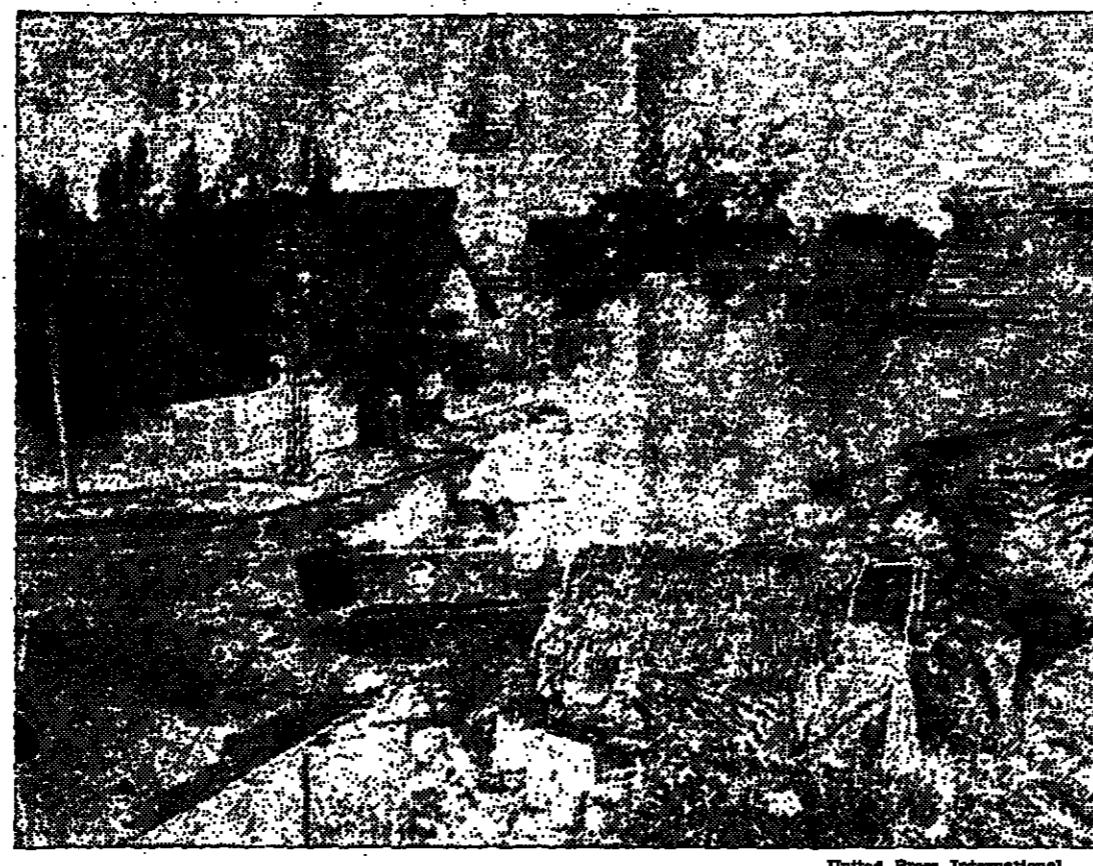
The appointment of Mr. Thomson, who negotiated with Europe when the Labor party was in power, was regarded as particularly significant. As a dedicated pro-European in the divided Labor party, Mr. Thomson resigned as spokesman on defense earlier this year when Roy Jenkins quit his post as deputy leader in protest over the party's anti-market stance.

Support for EEC
Declines in U.K.

LONDON, Oct. 8 (Reuters).—An opinion poll published today indicated declining popular support for Britain in entering the European Common Market.

The poll showed that 51 percent of adults disapproved of market entry now against 46 percent in July. Only 51 percent registered approval in the new poll compared with 58 percent in the earlier one.

The soundings were taken by national Opinion Polls on behalf of the Conservative anti-Common Market Information service. It is the first poll on the subject since Britain and Norway's rejection of the Common Market.



CAPITAL ATTACK—A Cambodian M-113 armored personnel carrier burning in downtown Phnom Penh on Saturday after an infiltrating Communist unit attacked the city.

Uganda-Tanzania Pact Made Public

Amin Confirms Treatment Of Asians Will Be 'Normal'

By Peter Milius

KAMPALA, Uganda, Oct. 8 (UPI).—President Idi Amin yesterday confirmed in a communiqué his pledge to treat non-Africans who left Uganda after the Nov. 8 deadline he set for their expulsion "properly and in a normal manner."

In a joint communiqué issued here at the end of a 17-hour state visit by Liberia's President William Tolbert, President Amin also said he regards the Uganda-Tanzania peace agreement signed in Mogadishu, Somalia, earlier last week as a basis for the restoration of normal relations between the two countries.

The communiqué said President Tolbert first approached President Amin on the issue three weeks ago in view of the "humanitarian aspects involved."

President Amin had told him then that no expelled Asian would be at any time molested.

Yesterday, President Amin re-

iterated his position as set out in his telegram to United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim earlier last week.

In it he pledged that the Asians would not be "malreated or otherwise oppressed" if they failed to leave by the Nov. 8 deadline.

The communiqué said, "In addition to these considerations contained in the telegram, the non-Africans who are unable to leave Uganda within the required time will be treated properly and in a normal manner, while arrangements are being concluded for their departure."

President Amin, however, expressed the wish to be assured by the British government that the United Kingdom will in turn do everything possible to complete within the required time the departure of the noncitizen Asians for whom the United Kingdom has responsibility."

On the Uganda-Tanzania issue, the communiqué quoted President Amin as saying he regards the Mogadishu agreement as "an adequate basis for the re-establishment of brotherly relations between the two countries."

For West Germany, this means finding a formula which grants East Germany the sovereignty it wants, while allowing Bonn to foster its concept of "the unity of the German nation."

Tanzania and Uganda announced the terms of the five-point pact last night.

It calls for both East African

neighbor countries to withdraw their troops from their common frontier by Oct. 19, cease hostile propaganda against each other and refrain from harboring forces operating from the territory of one nation against the other.

The former philosophy instructor at the University of California has been making a tour of socialist-bloc countries. She arrived in Santiago Thursday from Havana. She was invited by the Communist-controlled Central Workers' Confederation.

The agreement also called on

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Allende Hints at Rationing Because of Slump in Chile

By Peter Milius

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 8 (AP).—President Salvador Allende, acknowledging Chile's deteriorating economy, yesterday announced an "economic politics of wartime" which will mean further belt-tightening for Chileans.

Broadcasting from the southern city of Valdivia, 500 miles from the capital, Mr. Allende said that he would provide details on his leftist government's new political path in a few days.

Mr. Allende hinted strongly at the rationing of food and other scarce items. There is already de facto rationing of beef through laws that allow it to be sold only on weekends and of sugar by self-imposed regulations by stores that limit sales of five-pound bags to one person.

This will be a difficult policy but not an unfair one," the president said. "This policy will mean that the people who have a lot will have to hand over more and more."

On Friday, the government announced that the cost of living had risen 99 percent so far this year.

Less Income

Mr. Allende said that Chile has been receiving less foreign income each year to run the economy despite increased production of copper, which accounts for 83 percent of this nation's revenues.

His coalition government nationalized the copper industry last year without paying compensation to three North American firms.

"We produced more copper in 1971 than in 1970 and yet received less revenue because the price of copper fell," Mr. Allende told a public rally.

"First, prices of copper have fallen, and lines of credit from U.S. banks have been cut. We have had difficulties with international banks and, now, we have embargoes of our copper."

Mr. Allende was referring to the attachment of proceeds from the sale of 1,250 tons of copper to Le Havre, France, from the El Teniente copper mine. The attachment was issued at the request of the Kentec Corp. by a French court.

Kennecott has warned copper buyers throughout the world that it intends to take similar action to obtain compensation for its local investments in Chile.

Mr. Allende said that the attachment "lacks any moral base and, we believe, a legal base."

FATAL WRECK—Aerial view of wreckage of train that derailed and burned near Saltillo, Mexico.

Engineer in Mexican Wreck That Killed 187 Was Drinking

By Peter Milius

SALTILO, Mexico, Oct. 8 (AP).—The death toll in the train wreck near here rose to 187 as rescue crews working nonstop for two days cut their way to two flattened passenger cars buried in the rubble.

Authorities said blood tests indicated that the engineer had been drinking before the train derailed on a downhill curve at about 75 miles an hour—twice the speed limit. A spokesman for the National Railroads said the brakes of the train were in perfect condition.

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Women with them in the car, police said today, Reuters reported.

Police said Mr. Sanchez admitted during interrogation that the crew let three girls who had no tickets aboard the locomotive. One of the girls carried a bottle of tequila and they drank together during the trip, they said.

A survivor said the train was moving "like a wild animal" be-

fore Thursday night's derailment.

The engineer, identified as Melchor Sanchez and five other train crewmen were placed under arrest. Mr. Sanchez was in a hospital. Officials said he would be charged with homicide.

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Under heavy rain that hampered operations yesterday, large teams lifted the two flattened cars out of the wreckage. Firemen, blankets, religious objects and dismembered bodies fell out in view of a crowd waiting on a nearby hill for news of missing relatives and friends.

Earlier yesterday, three persons were found alive in the wreckage,

bringing the number of injured to 1,011. Police Chief Genaro Gutierrez Davila reported. Some survivors underwent amputations in order to be freed.

The train, which derailed six miles south of Saltillo, ended up with its cars piled on top of one another. Some victims died in the pileup, others in the fire which broke out in four of the 24 cars.

The 1,564 adult passengers and an unknown number of children on the train were returning from Real de Catorce in northern San Luis Potosi State, where they had gone on an annual religious pilgrimage to pray at St. Francis.

After the accident, some sur-

vivors tried to Lynch Mr. Sanchez and conductor Jesus Rojas, according to Arnoldo Ochoa, a special inspector who was riding on the train. Mr. Ochoa said he intervened and took the two men to a hospital.

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Austria	9 S.	Denmark	19 P.
Belgium	15 S.P.	Morocco	1,190 Dr.
Denmark	22 D.P.M.	Netherlands	1,111 Dr.
Eire (incl. Irel.)	11 P.	Norway	2,250 Nkr.
Finland	1,400 F.M.L.	Portugal	1,000 Esc.
France	1,000 F.M.L.	Spain	76 Pesos
Germany	1 D.M.	Sweden	1,175 Skr.
Great Britain	10 P.	Switzerland	1,125 SFr.
Greece	10 Drs.		
India	25 Ru.		
Ireland	120 Lire	U.S. Military	80,200
Iraq	120 Lira		
Israel	120 Lira		
Italy	120 Lira		
Japan	120 Yen		

Korea	120 K.	Latvia	120 L.
Lithuania	120 L.	Morocco	1,190 Dr.
Malta	11 P.	Netherlands	1,111 Dr.
Montenegro	1,400 F.M.L.	Norway	2,250 Nkr.
North Vietnam	1 D.M.	Portugal	1,000 Esc.
Poland	10 P.	Spain	76 Pesos
Romania	10 Drs.	Sweden	1,175 Skr.
Russia	120 Lira	Switzerland	1,125 SFr.
Singapore	120 Lira		
Slovakia	120 Lira		
Slovenia	120 Lira		
South Korea	120 K.		
South Vietnam	120 Lira		
Spain	120 Pesos		
U.S.S.R.	120 Rub.		
Yugoslavia	120 Yen		

After Controversial Years

GI's in Sweden: Deserters No Longer

By Seymour M. Hersh

STOCKHOLM (NYT).—Ask Robert L. Angelo, who deserted the Army more than four years ago, when he was last home and he fidgets a moment, looks around his office above one of Stockholm's main streets and says, "This morning."

Angelo, a former sergeant, is one of the nearly 700 young American deserters and draft dodgers who fled to Sweden during the peak Vietnam war building years, when draft calls and military levies were high.

They came, one by one, throughout the late 1960's from military bases in West Germany, the United States and rest-and-recreation spots throughout Southeast Asia. In the beginning, there was controversy over Sweden's decision to grant them asylum and over Pentagon studies describing the deserters not as war foes but as disciplinary problems.

More than 400 of the men still reside in Sweden, but no longer as deserters and—in most cases—no longer as Americans.

Now they are becoming Swedes. Robert Angelo, for example, whose family resides in Miami Beach, Fla., expects to become the first American deserter to be given formal citizenship by the Swedish government, an event that could take place within a year.

Plenty in Sweden, he is now a full-time government employee and co-director of the American Exile Project, a deserter counseling group operated by the Swedish immigration and naturalization bureau.

Middle-Class Life

"A deserter who makes it here is no longer a deserter," Angelo said in a recent interview. "He's got a job or a house in the suburbs and settles into a middle-class life. Not everybody here is running from a middle-class existence."

The notion that American deserters would someday begin joining Swedish middle-class life might have provoked scorn or laughter in Stockholm a few years ago, when local newspapers and citizens were full of complaints over the high crime rate among the American exiles, and the shocking—to Swedes—the use of marijuana and hashish.

Official government statistics confirm that the Swedes had some cause for concern.

From 1967 to 1970, 110 of the 675 officially registered American exiles had been involved and punished for crimes, 49 of them involving drugs and 36 connected with theft; 53 Americans were sent to jail and 26 were deported.

"In the beginning," William Leth, an official of the Swedish Immigration and Naturalization Service, explained diplomatically, "perhaps many thought there were other reasons for their coming here than politics, and many citizens—particularly older citizens—did not like them. But now things are much better with the exiles—they are much more together with the Swedish."

Older American

One older American who has lived in Sweden for the last five years noted that "nobody worries about the Americans anymore." But in the late 1960s, he added, there were complaints that stem-

med in part from a general disappointment in the Americans.

"There's a strong tradition of taking in political refugees in Sweden," the American said. "These people are thought of very highly, but the American deserters weren't put into the same category by the people. Why? Because they weren't grateful. They complained and they broke down. Some were malcontents and demanding. They didn't like learning Swedish—yet East European refugees would go study in Sweden."

Powers now divides his time, he said, between the peace movement and the University of Stockholm, where he is studying economic history. His adaptation to Sweden came easily, he said, without a complaint.

Angelo didn't disagree with that assessment of the initial American behavior, but offered a more sympathetic reason.

"In 1968 and '69, when most of the guys came," he said, "we didn't have the advantage of two sexes; we were all young men in an age group that is more prone to get into trouble."

"Most of the guys had absolutely no experience of living on their own," Angelo said. "You had Momma, school, the Army and then here we were. Some of the guys had to learn how to feed themselves for the first time. Many had no college education. It was hard; most of the people fought it, though some didn't."

Political

Michael D. Powers, 23, fled from his home in Brooklyn five years ago after being drafted. He's perhaps the most political member of the Swedish deserter community and has been active in the international peace movement.

He sees some of the early problems faced by deserters as an inevitable result of their Army experience. "You got to remember," he said, "that most of

Deepest in 6 Months

B-52 Raids Over N. Vietnam Respond to Attacks in South

(Continued from Page 1)

Gen. Fairfield of Minneapolis, was killed in the battle Friday, about half of them by air strikes, but the South Vietnamese also suffered heavy casualties with initial reports listing 30 government troops killed and 120 wounded.

Attack Near Pleiku

Also in the Central Highlands, the Saigon command reported that a heavy North Vietnamese attack, 12 miles southwest of Pleiku, forced government troops to abandon their position.

The South Vietnamese 3d Infantry Division, regrouped and back in action after disintegrating in the battle for Quang Tri in May, recaptured the northern town of Tien Phuoc yesterday, a government military spokesman said. The town had fallen to the North Vietnamese a month ago.

Government soldiers destroyed a Soviet-built PT-76 amphibious tank outside the town before making the final push into the streets with virtually no resistance.

U.S. Brig. Gen. Ronald J. Fairfield Jr., deputy commander of the Saigon Regional Assistance Command, suffered minor back and arm shrapnel wounds during an enemy mortar attack Friday, 20 miles north of Saigon, the U.S. command reported.

An initial series of vituperative attacks against the Democratic nominee broadcast in August and September stopped after an earlier "informal contact" between the embassy and the television station.

But last week, a somewhat milder series of attacks on Sen. McGovern was broadcast. The latest, read by an announcer, called him a "madman" and said that the proper place for him was in a "psychological hospital rather than the too-broad political arena."

Saigon Attacks McGovern Again

(SAIGON, Oct. 8 (NYT).—The

United States Embassy has protested a series of attacks on Sen. George McGovern that were broadcast on South Vietnam's government television and radio stations last week, according to an embassy spokesman.

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Obituaries

Erik Eriksen, 69, Premier Of Denmark From '50 to '53

ESBJERG, Denmark, Oct. 8 (UPI)—Former Danish Prime Minister Erik Eriksen, 69, died in a hospital here early yesterday. Mr. Eriksen, who headed a Liberal-Conservative coalition government from 1950 to 1953, was admitted to the hospital a few days ago for a weak heart.

He entered the Folketing (parliament) in 1935. His first cabinet post was as minister of agriculture in the 1945-47 liberal government of Knud Kristensen. He became leader of the Liberal party and held its reins until 1965, when he retired.

Born in Morsø, he received a degree in mechanical engineering from the Ecole Centrale of Paris in 1935. He came to his country in 1937. Mr. Eriksen then worked for three years as an engineer with the Westinghouse Corp. of Pittsburgh, but his career as an engineer was terminated by an accident in which he lost both hands.

He turned to mathematics and received his PhD from Clark University in 1931 and taught at the University of Kansas for 11 years before going to Princeton.

His main political achievements were the preparation of a constitutional reform program, later approved by a national referendum, which abolished the country's upper house of parliament and paved the way for female succession to the throne.

His government also played an important role in溪ounting the country to membership in NATO after neutrality for most of 200 years.

SALOMON LEFSCHETZ
PRINCETON, N.J., Oct. 8 (NYT)—Solomon Lefschetz, 88, one of the world's most eminent mathematicians, died Thursday in the Princeton Medical Center after a brief illness.

Recognized as the architect of the algebraic aspects of topology—the geometry of form—Mr. Lefschetz taught at Princeton from 1924 to 1953, when he retired.

In 1958, Mr. Lefschetz was awarded the country's highest scientific honor, the National Medal of Science, "for indomitable leadership in developing mathematics and training mathematicians." His other awards included the Prix Bordin of the Académie des Sciences in Paris, the Bôcher Prize of the American Mathematical Society, the Antonio Petrucci International prize of the Accademia Nazionale del Linceo of Rome and the Order of the Aztec Eagle presented by the Mexican government.

Indicative of the position he held in the world of mathematics was a research conference in

his name held in 1966.

Plea in Peking By U.S. Editors For Closer Ties

PEKING, Oct. 8 (AP)—The board of directors of the American Society of Newspaper Editors in a precedent-making meeting here today approved a declaration calling for international understanding through freer journalistic exchange.

A delegation of society members, including most of its directors, is on a three-week visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese news agency Xinhua and other Chinese journalists.

The directors said that Chinese journalists would pay a return visit to the United States.

Hawaii Dockers Go On Cargo Strike

HONOLULU, Oct. 8 (AP)—Hawaiian longshoremen went on strike early today, severing the island state's vital shipping links. It was the state's first dock strike since 1942.

Picket lines were being established on the state's docks immediately. However, longshoremen said they would continue to handle military cargo and passenger baggage. They also will unload perishable cargo now en route to the islands.

"This is not in any sense a move backward to some Stalinist or other concept," he added. "It is something completely different, something that is necessary in the present phase because of the situation, because of attempts from all sides to disrupt our socialist development."

Tito to Reduce Size of Yugoslav Communist Party

BELGRADE, Oct. 8 (NYT)—President Tito declared yesterday that Yugoslavia's million-member Communist organization was too large and said that several thousand members could be ousted to make it a disciplined, vanguard party.

The 88-year-old leader, in an interview with Dara Janevic, editor of the Zagreb daily Vjesnik,

complained of a deterioration in the Communist party in recent years. The party, he said, must be reorganized from top to bottom.

"This is not in any sense a move backward to some Stalinist or other concept," he added. "It is something completely different, something that is necessary in the present phase because of the situation, because of attempts from all sides to disrupt our socialist development."

Rome-Peking Pact

TOKYO, Oct. 8 (AP)—China

and Italy signed an agreement in Peking today for developing friendly relations and cooperation in maritime transport between the two countries.



Associated Press
Erik Eriksen in a 1971 photo, when a bust of him was unveiled in the Danish parliament in Copenhagen.

Mrs. Katherine Rockwell
NEW YORK, Oct. 8 (NYT)—Mrs. Katherine Lambert Richards Rockwell, 81, a theologian and a former executive of the Young Women's Christian Association, died Friday in a nursing home in Hartford, Conn.

She was the widow of William Walker Rockwell, librarian and professor of church history at the Union Theological Seminary who died May 30, 1958.

Mrs. Rockwell combined teaching with work for the YWCA. She was a 1913 graduate of Smith College and then became a secretary of the YWCA. She obtained a PhD in religion at Smith and taught there for five years, 1929 to 1934.

Cliff Hall

ENGLEWOOD, N.J., Oct. 8 (NYT)—Robert Clifford "Cliff" Hall, 76, stage and radio comedian widely known as the straight man in Jack Pearl's old radio series featuring Baron Munchausen, died Friday in Englewood Hospital of throat cancer.

He was the "Charlie" in the

query "Was you dare, Charlie?" so often used in the radio script by Mr. Pearl. After Mr. Hall contested the veracity of one of Mr. Pearl's tall stories.

Mr. Hall was born in Brooklyn

and had a long career on stage

and radio that ended in 1968

when he retired to the Actors

Fund Home of America here.

His stint with Jack Pearl ran

on radio for 15 years with the

Munchausen character as the

mainstay but the two were to

gether for almost 30 years. In

theatrical work.

George N. Cohen

NEW YORK, Oct. 8 (NYT)—George N. Cohen, 86, who collaborated with the late Frank Lloyd Wright in the design and

construction of the Guggenheim

Museum, died on Wednesday. He resided in Hartsdale, N.Y.

Mr. Cohen, president of the

Euclid Contracting Corp. and an

expert in building structures of

concrete, gave Mr. Wright the idea

of using Gunite as a substitute

for the heaviest structural con-

crete.

This permitted the realization

of Mr. Wright's design for the

Guggenheim. Mr. Cohen worked

with the noted architect for 10

years on the problem of con-

structing the museum, distinctive

in its twisted-cone shape.

Adm. Fred Kirtland

ROSLYN, New York, Oct. 8 (AP)—Vice Admiral Fred Kirtland (Ret.), 75, commander of the battleship Alabama in the Pacific in World War II, died Saturday.

Adm. Kirtland took command

of the new Alabama in 1943 and

used its radar to make the first

contact with a large group of Japanese aircraft in the battle of the Mariana Islands. The ship participated

in the bombardment of various

enemy-held islands. After leaving

the Alabama, he helped set up a naval operating base on

Okinawa.

Violent Crime Growing Faster In U.S. Suburbs Than in Cities

NEW YORK, Oct. 8 (NYT)—

Violent crime in America's suburbs is increasing nearly twice as fast as in large cities. But suburban crime rates, on a per-capita basis, are still so low that even at the

present rate of increase there is

no chance that suburbs will soon

be in as much danger of

violence as city residents.

According to the Federal Bu-

reau of Investigation's Uniform

Crime Report for 1971, crimes of

violence in the 57 cities with more

than a quarter-million people rose

by 7.5 percent over 1970, while in

the suburbs the increase was

13.4 percent.

But what the numbers really

mean was this: For every 100,000

people in the suburbs, 206 were

victims of violent crime. In the

large cities the number was 1,062.

In the residential middle-class

suburbs in the New York metropoli-

tan area, violence is so rela-

tively rare that local police spend

only a small amount of their time

on it compared to crimes against

property.

"Violence? God! It's so rare

here it's like asking me how many

rabies cases we've had in the last

20 years," said Chief Stephen

Barron of the Greenwich, Conn.

police. "More and more people are

were they not dwarfed by a major

city."

Many suburban areas have not

had increases in armed robberies

of gas stations, motels, restaur-

ants and other business estab-

lishments, often near highway

exits that are away from residen-

tial areas.

But street crime remains rare

except for the run-down central

parts of such suburban cities as

Yonkers, White Plains and New

Rochelle, N.Y., or Bridgeport,

Conn.

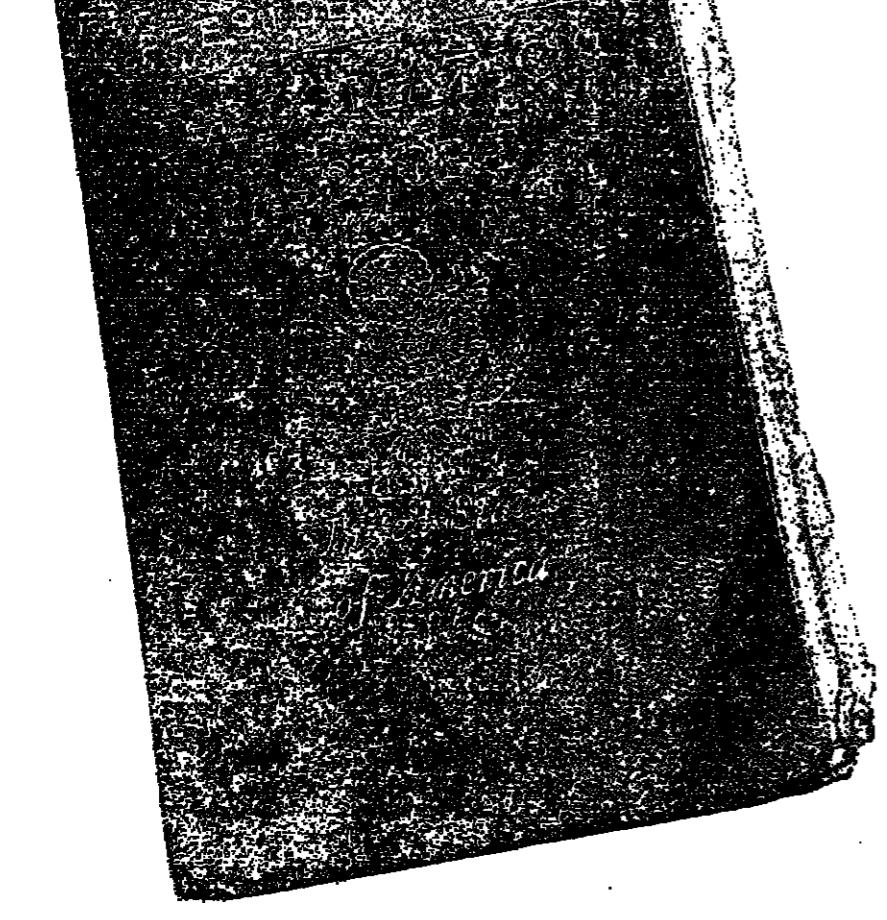
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The Nixon Doctrine makes sense to Americans abroad.
It makes Uncle Sam a different kind of Uncle.

In simple terms, the Nixon Doctrine does two things. First, it calls for a foreign policy of negotiation with our enemies instead of confrontation. Second, it calls for the self-reliance of our allies, instead of relying solely on U.S. military support.

What it really means is that America will no longer be a "world policeman," involving us everywhere—militarily and economically—expending our natural resources and straining our national budget.

The Nixon Doctrine does not mean that we have abandoned our allies. Nor does it mean we have retreated into isolation, ignoring everything and everyone around us. We stand ready to help our allies defend themselves in case of a military crisis.

In fact, President Nixon maintains that real peace is only achieved through strength. Therefore, America's military guard is always up, and the President will never do anything to weaken our NATO alliances.

But the President's new policy does mean that we must redirect our priorities toward programs at home and face the constant challenges of the 1970's—environment, education, urban redevelopment, housing and the health care of our people.

The Nixon Doctrine. It makes Uncle Sam a different kind of Uncle. It's a change for the better. And the President is dedicated to making this change work for a long time.

President Nixon deserves your support. To vote for the President, apply at the nearest Embassy or Consulate or Military Base for the Federal Post Card Application for an Absentee Ballot; or write directly to the County Clerk's office in your home state for a ballot.

Or, you may contact one of the offices of the Committee for the Re-election of the President listed below.

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c/o American Secretarial School
Rua Castilho, 38-1°E
Lisbon
Reginald L. Vaughan, Chairman

LUXEMBOURG
Bank of Boston International
11 A Boulevard Prince Henri
Luxembourg
Robert S. Perry, Chairman

FRANCE
15 Avenue Victor Hugo
75-Paris 16
Henri W. Emmet, Chairman

GERMANY
Fried

Security Strict for Berlin Trial Of Alleged Anarchist Leader

WEST BERLIN, Oct. 8 (UPI) — The strictest security precautions in postwar West Berlin stand tomorrow of a trial of a man charged with leading an anarchist group suspected of bomb attacks and bank robberies.

The lawyer, 36-year-old Horst Hier, is charged with being a leader and ringleader of the so-called "Brander-Meinholz Group" with joining it in bank robberies with hauls totaling \$20,000.

Police have accused the group

Korvald Named
Premier, Ending
Crisis in Norway

OSLO, Oct. 8 (UPI) — Norway's anti-lived political "crisis" virtually ended yesterday when the anti-Communist Marketeers in parliament agreed on a new premier. He is Lars Korvald, 56, leader of the small Christian People's Party and a former teacher in an agricultural school.

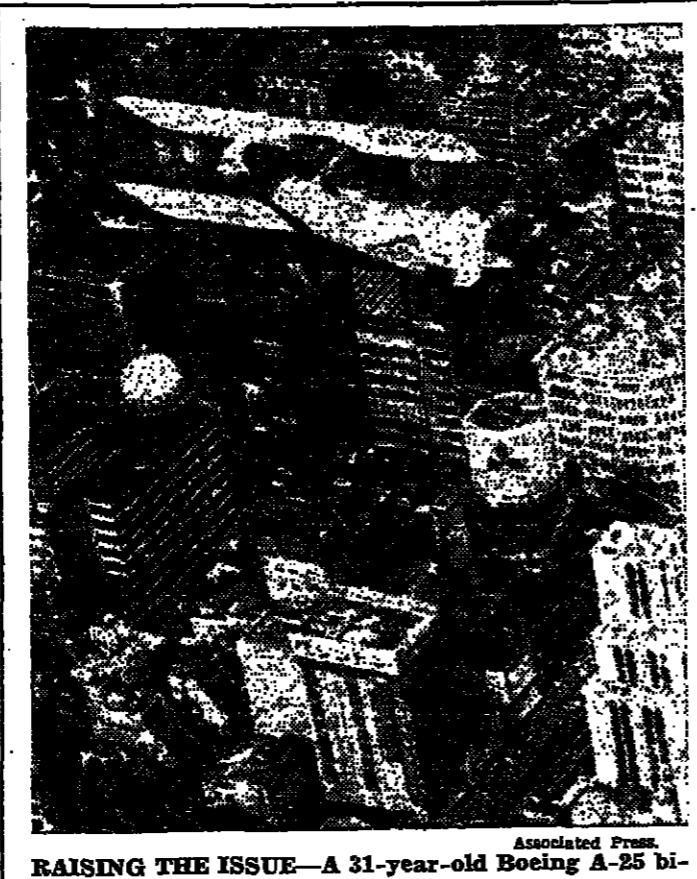
Mr. Korvald will run what amounts to a caretaker government until elections for a new Storting (parliament) are held next September. His government is a minority coalition of three center parties and it will be charged (but just one task): negotiating the best possible trade deal with the Common Market in the wake of Norway's referendum rejecting membership.

The "crisis" in this placid and able country of 4 million was brought about by the vote 12 months ago that turned down entry into the market.

Premier Trygve Bratteli of the labor party said that he would resign if the country voted "no" and he carried out his promise. The Storting's second biggest party, the Conservatives, also favored market membership and he said that they would not take part in any government if he poll was negative.

In a parliament of 150 members, this left only about 30 anti-market politicians to form a new government, and they are scattered among three center parties.

Bolivia Burns Cocaine
LA PAZ, Bolivia, Oct. 8 (AP) — About 670 pounds of cocaine, seized by police in years of antidrug, went up in smoke yesterday in a downtown fire staged by authorities. Police estimated its value at \$75 million.



RAISING THE ISSUE — A 31-year-old Boeing A-26 biplane flying over busy Tokyo on Friday and trailing an anti-pollution streamer (not shown) from its wings.

8 Die, 7 Hurt in West German Fire

TRABEN-TERRACH, West Germany, Oct. 8 (UPI) — Eight people were killed and seven were injured in a fire yesterday which swept through the 45-bed Hotel Graefenburg in the wine-producing Moselle Valley, a police spokesman said.

He said seven of the persons who died were members of a tourist group of 34 making a weekend excursion to this resort town about 36 miles south of Coblenz.

Police said the fire, which broke out in the hotel restaurant at about 4 a.m. and which quickly

spread through the rest of the building, caught the 44 guests in their sleep.

Four persons jumped to their deaths from fourth-floor windows to escape the flames and smoke, police said. The four others were burned to death in their rooms.

See It Raising False Hopes

U.S., China Rebuff Soviet Plea That UN Prepare Arms Talks

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 8 (UPI) — The United States lined up with China yesterday against a Soviet proposal that the UN General Assembly start preparing now for a world disarmament conference in the next few years.

A U.S. note to Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim expressed belief that the assembly should avoid raising hopes throughout the world that it might now be possible to make rapid, major progress toward general disarmament through preparations for, and convening of, a world disarmament conference.

The assembly had framed the questions last Dec. 16 in a resolution postponing debate on the idea of a world disarmament conference to this year. Both China and the United States pressed for the postponement, but neither at that time rejected the idea of a world disarmament conference.

Gromyko's Proposal

Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, who had originally called for such a conference in the assembly in September, 1971, specified in a note to Mr. Waldheim two months ago that the assembly now should set up a committee to prepare for it, and the conference should be held one or two years after the preparations were completed.

He proposed a preparatory committee of 30 to 35 members, including all the 25 countries active in the Geneva disarmament talks and all five nuclear powers.

The reply Mr. Waldheim got showed three of the five—the Soviet Union, Britain and France—in favor of starting preparations for the conference at the current assembly session. But the disagreement of the other two—the United States and China—was a serious complication.

Empty Talk'

China's Deputy Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua told the 122-nation assembly Tuesday, "The world disarmament conference" as proposed by the Soviet Union has neither the necessary nor clear aim.

"It would in fact be an 'empty-talk club' which would indulge in far-ranging, rambling discourse without solving any practical problems. To hold such a conference would only serve to hoodwink and lull the people of the world. It is better not to hold it."

21516

Humming electronic accuracy

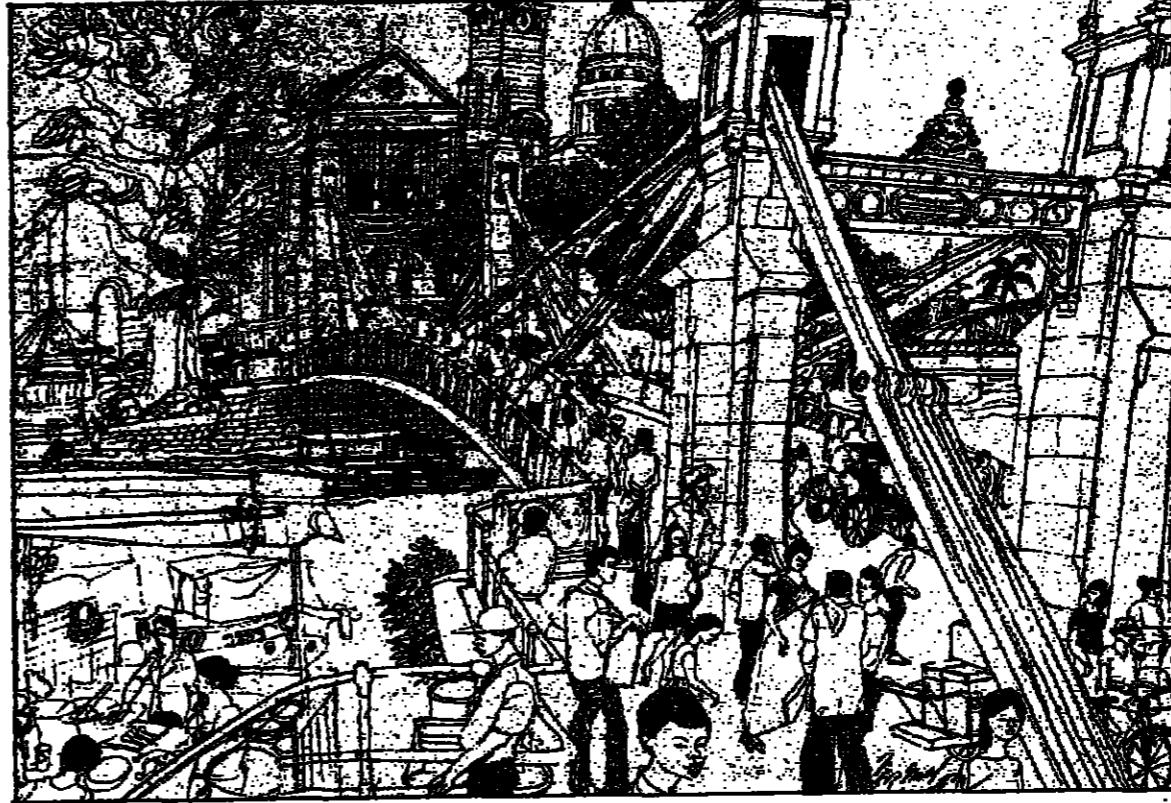
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Already Seeking Private Job Before Election

Biography Says Heath Thought He'd Lose

LONDON, Oct. 8 (AP).—Edward Heath was convinced he would lose Britain's 1970 general election and retire from politics without ever becoming prime minister, a new biography says.

The book, written with Mr. Heath's help and approval, is the first public admission that Mr. Heath too was depressed by unanimous polls and forecasts which made him the kind of underdog in Britain that Sen. George McGovern is in the U.S. presidential election this year.

But Mr. Heath confounded virtually all the experts and won election in one of the biggest upsets in British history.

The book, "Edward Heath, Prime Minister," by Margaret

Laing, says that a week before Britain's 1970 election Mr. Heath was convinced 20 years of ambition were coming to an end and he would be leaving politics for good.

At that point every poll with one exception predicted a landslide victory for then Prime Minister Harold Wilson's Labor party. Mr. Heath, who had been defeated by Mr. Wilson in 1966, was universally expected to be replaced as head of the Conservative party.

It was only in the final weekend before the balloting that just one reliable opinion poll documented a shift in voter attitude and rightly predicted a victory for Mr. Heath.

The surprising triumph, achieved almost single-handedly by Mr. Heath without the confidence of many Conservative supporters, left the new prime minister unusual freedom to pick cabinet colleagues and order policy changes at his pleasure.

Miss Laing's book also discloses

Britain, Iceland End

Initial 'Cod' Talks

LONDON, Oct. 8 (Reuters).—A British delegation returned to-night from Reykjavik, Iceland, after exploratory talks on the dispute over Iceland's unilaterally declared 50-mile fishing limit.

The talks were officially described as friendly and useful.

The delegation leader, Curtis Keeble, who is a Foreign Office assistant under secretary, said to-night: "We made good progress—enough at least for a proper reopening of talks. No date has

been set yet."

The weekend before the election, none of Mr. Heath's colleagues thought he would win, and one member of the present cabinet told Miss Laing that Mr. Heath himself "certainly did not at that stage."

The former cabinet minister told Miss Laing: "If we had lost, I have absolutely no doubt whatever in my mind that Ted would have been flung out. I think they would have gone for him at once."

During the campaign and after the election, Mr. Heath and the Conservatives maintained their party's own private surveys had shown the public opinion polls favoring Mr. Wilson were wrong.

The ships are the icebreaker *Exico*, and the service vessel *Nicar*, home-ported in New York City.



Edward Heath

Little Violence

Ulster Catholics Hold Parade, Biggest Since 'Bloody Sunday'

LONDONDERRY, Northern Ireland, Oct. 8 (AP).—Civil-rights demonstrators paraded through Northern Ireland's second city today to mark the fourth anniversary of a protest march that ended in violence and detonated the sectarian strife that has rocked the province since.

About 2,000 Catholics filed from their Bogside and Creggan enclaves to join the parade and listen to speeches by leaders of the Northern Ireland Civil Rights Association.

British troops in Londonderry reported only one incident—a bout of stone-throwing between Catholic and Protestant youths as the parade broke up.

It was the biggest turnout of Londonderry Catholics since "Bloody Sunday" last January, when 13 Catholic men and youths were killed in clashes with British paratroopers during another protest demonstration.

Sunday's parade was in memory of Oct. 5 and 6 in 1968, when a civil-rights march to highlight Catholic grievances—job discrimination, lack of housing and a voting system favoring Ulster's Protestant majority—was broken up by police.

The rioting on the 5th spilled over into the following day and focused world attention on the plight of the Northern Ireland Catholics. It also set off a chain of disturbances.

Since the first man was killed, almost exactly a year later, Ulster's fatality toll in violence involving Catholic and Protestant

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Hywel Bennett as Bakke in John McGrath's new play.

Theater in London

A Play That Doesn't Betray Its Origin as Adapted Novel

By John Walker

pride the lucid, incisive comedy to believe that the girl he casually reduced would make a fine wife.

Mr. Harvey's play is really crafted and offers a good deal of pleasure in its artificial way. It is acted with conviction, particularly by Julia Foster as the servant girl greedy for marriage. But for all that, it seems a pretty pointless exercise.

The Portable Theatre's production of "England's Ireland," a collaborative effort by A. M. Sturz, Howard Brenton, Brian Clark, David Edgar, Francis Fuchs, David Hare, and Suzy Wilson, even at the Royal Court a week ago, opens at the Comedy House for a week from tomorrow. It is extremely welcome as an attempt at home-grown political theater, even though, in comparison to the Portable's multi-authored "Lay By" last year, it is a failure.

It mixes documentary, anecdote, songs, sketches, and playslets set in the past and future in an attempt to comprehend the current troubles in Ireland and relate them to past and present English attitudes. The authors have great contempt for politicians of all parties, who are shown as doing little more than mangling a Herman Melville witicism ("The essence of civilization is that when one is sick, the white wine comes up the fish").

But it is not enough to reduce the Rev. Ian Paisley to a comic strip character or to rely on a portentous rhetoric that equates the torture of a Catholic with the crucifixion of Christ. The best points are made at the end, in a direct address to the audience over William Whalley's plea.

Frank Harvey's adaptation of a Thomas Hardy story "On the Western Circuit" which he has retitled "The Day After the Fair" provides thoroughly conventional West End play material at the Lyric Theatre. He has been forced to spin out his material to what seems an inordinate length and to resort to some inevitably stagey confrontations. These betray the truth of the original story, even though the play does finally convey Hardy's bleak view of the human condition.

Deborah Kerr, returning to the London stage after some 20 years, plays the part, familiar from many of her films, of a prime, governess-like lady who cracks under the strain of unexpected passion. The wife of an uncouth brewer (Duncan Lamont) obsessed by his business, she befriends a pretty young servant girl who falls in love with a young man—a gentleman, indeed—who meets at a fair.

He courts her by letter. She, being illiterate, persuades her mistress to answer his letters on her behalf. The result is that the mistress pours her own frustrations into the letters.

The researchers, Drs. David H. Spodick, Paul Chirife and Veronica M. Piggott, reported they found inefficient heart action, faster heartbeats than normal, and abnormal electrocardiograms. The study was done under a grant from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the National Heart and Lung Institute.

The doctors said they found the action of the myocardium, the heart wall which gives the organ its pumping action, was impaired in 26 alcoholics who had been drinking up to a quart of alcohol a day.

None of the patients had shown any previous signs of heart disease and they had had nothing to drink for 48 to 72 hours before the tests.

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A woman, a 44-year-old nurse, suffocated in one of the five basement and street-level fires. Damage in each building was minor and the flames were quickly extinguished, the police said. They found matches and half-burned pads near refuse containers.

Heavy Drinking Found Threat to Heart Muscle

BOSTON, Oct. 8 (AP).—Heavy drinking may cause damage to the heart muscle, a team of doctors at Lemuel Shattuck Hospital reported in the current issue of the New England Journal of Medicine.

The doctors said they found the action of the myocardium, the heart wall which gives the organ its pumping action, was impaired in 26 alcoholics who had been drinking up to a quart of alcohol a day.

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A woman, a

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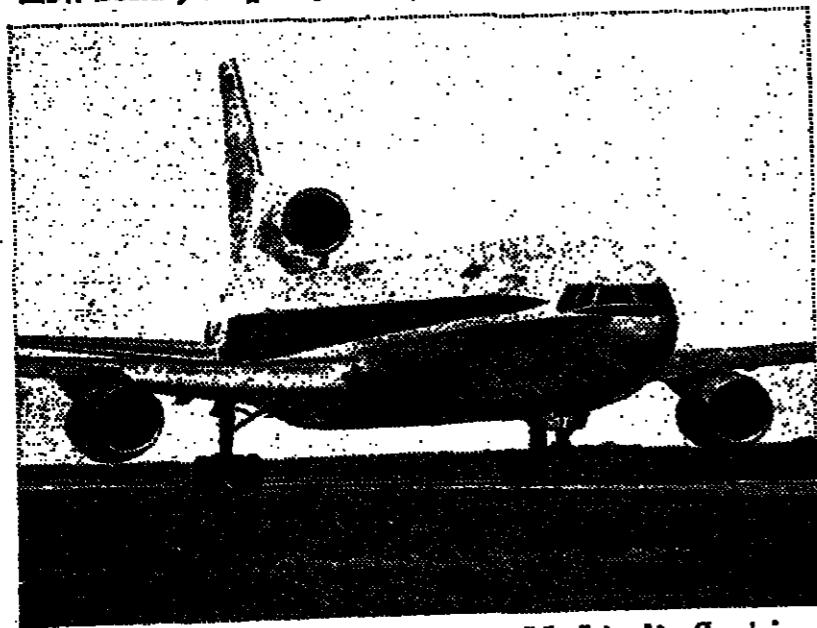
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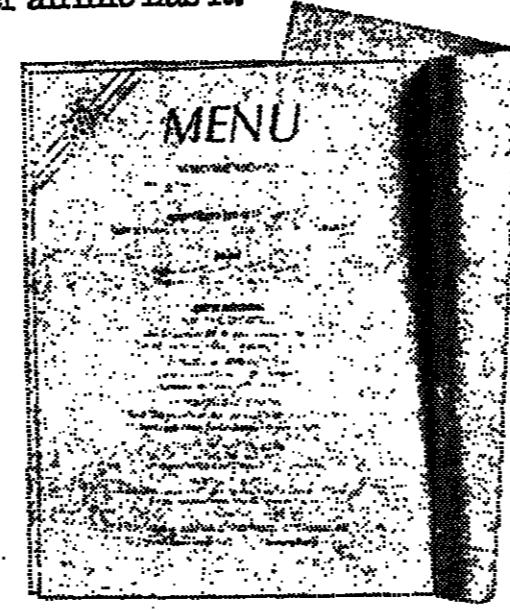
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A Look at Nixon's 'Landslide' a Month Before the Vote

By David S. Broder
WASHINGTON (UPI) — The picture of the 1972 presidential race at mid-campaign one month to go, can be read up in two remarks.

Ed M. Gurney, President Nixon's campaign manager, the man of the Committee for Re-Election of the President, says: "We have no state surveys now behind."

"Of course," he adds, "as if that's too much like bragging, not surveying all 50 states, places like Nebraska and Iowa, we're just guessing where we are."

Two blocks away, in George McGovern's headquarters, the who might be described as Nixon's counterpart if the current campaign had an orientation chart, ponders the question, and says, "I'd be pressed to prove we're ahead here today except the fact of Columbia."

Among both those professional politicians have some idea of what they're saying, could dismiss the election in use: A Nixon landslide. The problem is that there's still some doubt about the true nature of that "landslide": never, for example, Mr. Nixon even manage to carry his home state of California, which in his two previous presidential campaigns. A "landslide" which the presumed winner's state is not secure obviously requires some explaining.

If more must one examine effects of a big Nixon victory, a both sides concede would

if today were Nov. 7, on

contests for governor, senator

representative.

Mr. Nixon is as strong as the national polls indicate, and as by-state analyses confirm, Republican candidates ought to ride the broadest set of political coattails they've had in a generation. Instead, what

hears from a top AFL-CIO man, not given to chronic optimism, is that "hanging together, I can't see the Democrats getting either the House or the Senate."

A Republican strategist adds that the GOP will do to hold its own in the races for governors, where already outnumbered, 30 to

today.

An effort to probe this most like "landslide" at mid-campaign, The Washington Post past week sought detailed reports from its correspondents and political reporters for major papers—in all 50 states on what was happening in the campaign and why. These reports

were measured against the appraisals of the party functionaries in the rival Washington headquarters and the impressions of Post staff reporters who have been in well over half the states themselves since Labor Day.

As of today, the biggest single story of the election clearly is the potential scale of Richard Nixon's victory. While the national polls credit him with a 28-point lead over McGovern, state after state produces polls and politicians' judgments that the President may win by 2 to 1 or even 5 to 1. Today, it's clear, McGovern would be buried in electoral votes as deep as Alf Landon.

The reasons are similar across the country: "an emotional mistrust of McGovern" in Alabama; "many voters are just scared of McGovern on taxes, welfare, amnesty, abortion, etc." in Connecticut; "they regard him as a giveaway man" in Montana; "the things that have been hung

on McGovern... are anathema to most voters" in Utah.

The correspondents report that, without having bothered to campaign in the traditional sense, Mr. Nixon has moved to a position of greater political power than he has known at any time in his long career.

Whether he can sustain that position in the next four weeks—when he becomes candidate Nixon again—is another question.

Virtually all the reports speak

of expectation in both camps

that the race "will tighten up."

It is that expectation that underlies what the Post's William Greider calls "the uncanny serenity" aboard the McGovern campaign plane, the Dakota Queen II.

Conceding that they may be behind today in all 50 states, and almost certainly do not lead in more than four (plus the District of Columbia), the McGovern strategists literally do not see any place to go but up.

Whatever the case, McGovern's strategy for the next four weeks

is their private polling tells them McGovern has already turned the corner with Jewish voters and is substantially reducing the defections in that group. They expect similar gains among blue-collar workers and other traditional Democrats.

McGovern is in better shape on the West Coast than in the East, in states where he campaigned during the primaries, than in those he skipped. The South is a virtual wipeout, written off except for Texas and Arkansas—and some would say he might as well forget those states, too.

Of the major states, Massachusetts is closest to being in McGovern's grasp and California, oddly, is perhaps his next best bet. The ethnic defections that are bleeding McGovern in the Northeast and Great Lakes areas seem less visible in California, and the memories of the "old Nixon" are perhaps stronger there.

The other, and perhaps more compelling, reason for the President to hit the campaign trail is the evident need for his help if Republicans are to approach their goals in the congressional and gubernatorial contests.

Of most importance to the

President, one can guess, is the achievement of a Republican Senate—the goal for which he worked so hard without success in 1970.

To take over the Senate, Republicans need a net gain of five seats. As of now, the Post survey puts them ahead—but narrowly—in the contest for Democratic-held seats in Rhode Island and New Jersey. Together, those 17 states, plus Massachusetts, California and the District, have 319 electoral votes—49 more than are needed for victory.

Realistically, McGovern's chances of taking even half those states look remote. But that is the possibility Mr. Nixon must foresee by his campaigning.

The other, and perhaps more compelling, reason for the President to hit the campaign trail is the evident need for his help if Republicans are to approach their goals in the congressional and gubernatorial contests.

With six reasonable prospects

and three long shots, the Republi-

cans would seem to have ample seats in South Dakota, Idaho and Kentucky.

The degree of risk varies from state to state, and doubtless will change as the campaign develops, but even a listing of the states

indicates the importance of Mr. Nixon's role.

With the possible exception of Rhode Island, he's regarded as running ahead of the Republican senatorial candidate in all those states, and his will-

iness or unwillingness to lend his weight to their cause could

make a difference in the battle

for the Senate.

Capturing the House is a much

larger order for the Republicans

—even if the Nixon landslide

short of the number that would remove Speaker Carl Albert and the Democratic committee chairmen from their posts of power.

There will be a bigger-than-usual turnover in House membership next January. At least 57 incumbents—32 Democrats and 25 Republicans—have announced they are retiring, have filed for other offices or have been defeated in the primaries.

But the prospects for big shifts in party strength seem more limited. Redistricting and redistricting on 1970 census figures has moved many members around and has created three races—one each in Iowa, Texas and Wisconsin—in which incumbents of opposite parties are matched against each other.

Across the country, redistricting probably worked somewhat to the Republicans' advantage: most of the lost seats came in the Democratic big cities, and most of the new ones are in the suburbs.

Anything But Dead

Republican losses in the mid-term battles for governorships and state legislatures kept the GOP from achieving anything like the gains they had expected from reapportionment. Indeed, in the two states that gained the most new seats—California and Florida—there's a lively possibility that Democrats may reap most of the gains.

Republicans are looking for mid-term gains in New York, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Colorado, Mississippi and perhaps South Carolina. House gains in the South, where Mr. Nixon's strength seems greatest, are limited by the ticket-splitting propensities of voters there and the large number of uncontested Democratic candidates. Most of the 53 incumbents without major party opposition in November are Dixie Democrats.

With many of the major states electing their governors in non-presidential years, there's less emphasis on the statehouse battles in 1972. Among the big states, Democrats seem sure to hold Texas and are threatening to capture Illinois. The best Republican chances for pickups seem to be in Rhode Island, North Dakota and Missouri, with long-shot chances in Montana and Kansas.

On the other hand, the Democrats are threatening not only in Illinois, but in Indiana, Washington, Delaware, West Virginia and New Hampshire—a range of political territory which indicates that whatever McGovern's problems, the Democrats at mid-campaign look anything but dead.



Democratic candidate George McGovern, introduced in St. Louis by one-time running mate, Sen. Thomas Eagleton (right).

Associated Press



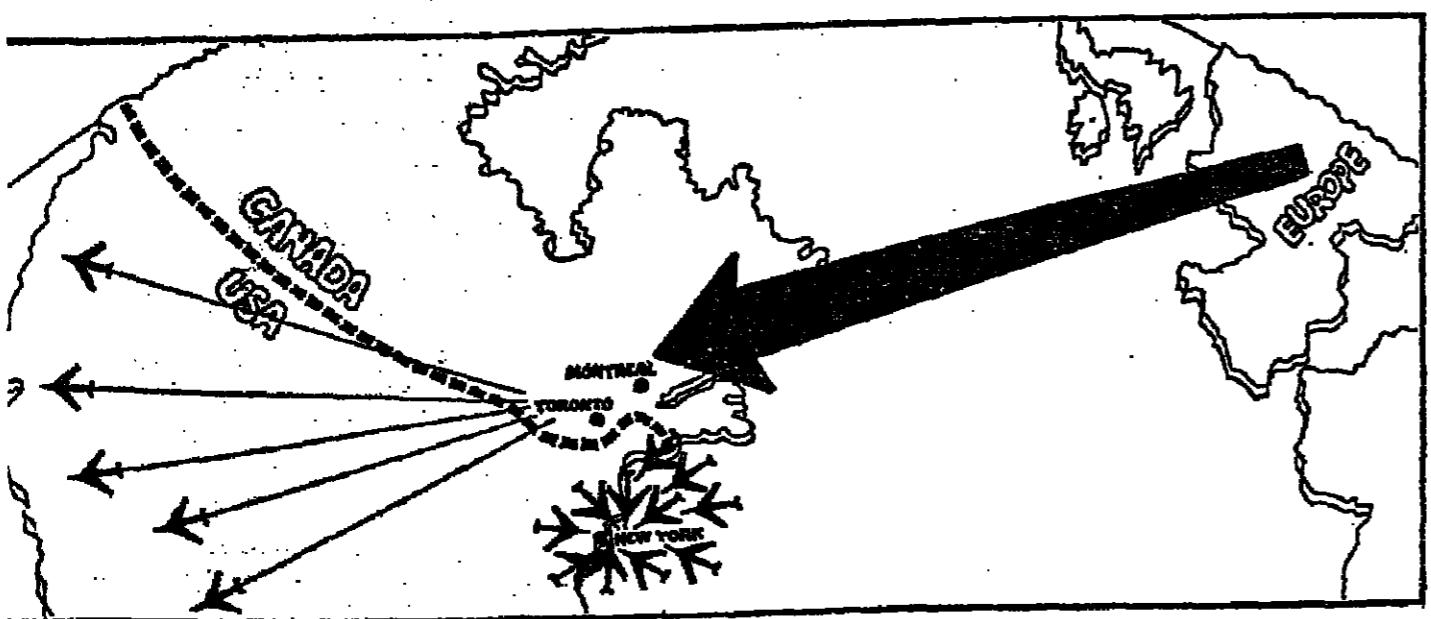
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China and the Just War

China made it clear when it finally entered the United Nations that it would pursue a policy of appealing to the third world against imperialism, neo-colonialism and the superpowers (meaning, of course, the Soviet Union and the United States). And this approach was reaffirmed in the formal statement with which Deputy Foreign Minister Chiao Quan-hua made Peking's contribution to the opening of the current session of the General Assembly.

For, at a time when the powers, super and not-so-super, are trying, each in its own style, to work toward the easing of international tensions and the reduction of the danger of war, Mr. Chiao stated flatly: "We support just wars and oppose unjust wars. If a socialist still wants to be a socialist, he should not oppose wars indiscriminately."

This represents a remarkable shift of emphasis, not by China, necessarily, or by the third world to which it was appealing. Rather, the shift lies in the intellectual climate of the other two worlds. There was a time when socialism was hailed as the method to end all wars; when the support of their respective governments by the socialists of Germany and France in 1914 seemed a betrayal of a great ideal, and when the infant Soviet Union argued for universal disarmament in the League of Nations. Then it was the powers who seemed to pose the peril to peace (although it was the little Balkan states who did most of the fighting in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century) and as late as the 1950s the third

world was rallying around Nehru (and Chou En-lai) to oppose a peace front to the war-threatening powers.

The nub of the Chinese argument, to be sure, lies in the difference between just and unjust wars, a matter over which theologians were wrangling long before Marx appeared on the world scene. China would insist that the maintenance of the status quo is unjust for the peoples emerging, or not yet emerged, from colonialism, and would equate, say, Israel, with imperialism.

Many non-Chinese, and non-Arabs, are trying, each in its own style, to work toward the easing of international tensions and the reduction of the danger of war. Mr. Chiao stated flatly: "We support just wars and oppose unjust wars. If a socialist still wants to be a socialist, he should not oppose wars indiscriminately."

In other words, China's support of the third world is as selective as the jihad preached by Libya's Col. Qaddafi, who, as an ardent Moslem, not only wishes to help his fellow-religionists in the Philippines but such honorary Mahometans as the Irish Republican Army and the Maltese nationalists. It would seem that none of the three worlds will find much light or leading in such definitions of the just war. Perhaps it will be necessary again to return to a cross-grained general from Ohio and decide, with William Tecumseh Sherman, simply that war is hell.

McGovern and the World

In his first comprehensive foreign policy speech of the campaign, Sen. George McGovern has emphatically rejected isolationism and summoned the nation to a "new internationalism," rooted in historic American ideals and fueled less by military might and a narrow nationalism than by economic strength and a willingness to share it with the less fortunate world. The speech in Cleveland was clearly in reply to the Nixon campaign charges that Mr. McGovern's proposals for withdrawal from Vietnam cutting American forces in Europe and slashing the defense budget portended a retreat to pre-World War II isolationism.

Thus, Mr. McGovern's "new internationalism" would be supported by "a strong national defense, but one free of waste . . . forces fully adequate to defend our own land and to fulfill vital defense commitments." He would keep American forces in Japan to defend that country and head off any temptation for it to develop its own "massive nuclear military arsenal." He would reinforce this country's commitment to Israel and retain "sufficient American power in the area" to remove any doubt about it.

Sen. McGovern implies that he would also keep some American forces in Europe indefinitely, after an initial reduction, but rejects the idea that maintaining American forces at present levels would enhance prospects for negotiating mutual troops cuts between NATO and the Warsaw Pact countries. He is more concerned about reassuring Europe as to the American commitment to the success of the European Economic Community than to the Atlantic Alliance.

Mr. McGovern makes clear that in trying to curb the arms race and trim this country's excess arsenal, he would not begin with "excessive trust" in the Soviet Union nor rely on "Moscow's good intentions." He rightly charges President Nixon with failure to consult his allies adequately and thus

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Scandinavian EEC Perspectives

Relief in Brussels following the Danish referendum in favor of joining the EEC is not least to the fact that rejection by Denmark would have opened the possibility of a change in European equilibrium. Last week commentators were still parading the specter of a "Finlandized" Scandinavia. This danger now seems over and it is now the hope that Denmark will act as a bridge by way of which the remaining Scandinavian countries will gradually reach a rapprochement with the communities. Practically nobody in Brussels believes the Norwegian decision to be final; many even believe that a recapitulated vote would already reverse the verdict today. In any case, it is being emphasized, Norway has not formally rejected the accession treaty but has merely not yet submitted it to parliament for ratification.

—From the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 9, 1897

BERLIN—Slowly but firmly the anti-dueling movement is gaining ground in this country. It is not only in the army that the rules against duels are more strictly enforced, for there is spreading among students of the universities and other high schools an agitation in favor of instituting a court of honor for quarrels that until now have mostly been settled by sword or pistol. The University of Berlin has taken the lead in this matter.

Fifty Years Ago

October 9, 1922

NEW YORK—New champions of the world, or should we say once again, the New York Giants, for the 10th time, are the baseball champions of the world. The men of McGrath achieved this amazing distinction by defeating Miller Huggins' New York Yankees in four straight games. Not since 1914 when the Boston Braves beat the Philadelphia Athletics has a fall classic been decided in such fashion. One game ended in a tie. Babe Ruth got 2 hits in 19 at-bats.

Let us hope that we have not

become so dulled and blunted by the lies and subterfuges of the Nixon years that we cannot recognize the inherent dangers of another such a parasite.

HILDIA MARTON.

Ascona, Switzerland.

the pictures." De-accessioning! How could anyone who would blow like this to the English language be right about anything?

WAVERLEY ROOT.

Paris.

Human Rights

We know that Sen. McGovern's espousal of "...this country's historic commitment to human rights—the individual worth and value of human beings to live as they wish and where they wish" (IHT, Sept. 23-24) applies to Soviet Jews faced with outrageous acts for exit visas.

We wonder if Sen. McGovern would be willing to apply this same commitment to the one million plus Palestinian refugees who are also living neither as they wish, nor where they wish.

MARY NORTON.

Dhahran, Saudi Arabia.

Stroll in the Metro

Paris has other moves afoot than billboard trailers to make walking in the subways desirable (IHT, Sept. 29). I have in mind the installation of parking meters and street light standards in the sidewalks, making these into obstacle courses—where they are not dug up for some other reason.

B. GATES.

Paris.



The Fable of the Elephant

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—Once upon a time there was a big elephant who ruled over the animal kingdom for four long years, surveying the universe from his big flying machine, appearing occasionally on television, and preaching the gospel of peace, prosperity, law and order.

Now, this was a pretty restless time. The other big elephants were doing all right and the fat cats were dining on cream and honey. Everything looked fairly good, particularly the cute chicks who had long hair and very short skirts, but a lot of the little animals were in trouble, and some of them were even hungry.

So one day a little donkey from the prairies came along and said he thought the animal kingdom needed a new leader, for example himself, and the No. 1 elephant just laughed and laughed.

"Look at the facts," the donkey said. "The elephant talks of peace, but there is no peace. He talks of prosperity, but over 5 million animals are out of work. He boasts of good times, but the mice are paying 20 percent more for cheese. He promised to bring the lions and the lambs together, but the lions ate up all the lambs and even the tigers are scared to get in the forest after dark."

"I am the elephant," the donkey said. "The elephant talks of peace, but there is no peace. He talks of prosperity, but over 5 million animals are out of work. He boasts of good times, but the mice are paying 20 percent more for cheese. He promised to bring the lions and the lambs together, but the lions ate up all the lambs and even the tigers are scared to get in the forest after dark."

"I can," brayed the donkey. He covers up his blunders. He

works with the bugs to spy on the monkeys in the night. He makes deals with the bears at our expense. The survival of the fittest in our kingdom has been replaced by the triumph of the trickiest. What this forest needs is a good honest clumsy jackson."

But the snakes hissed and the bears growled and the fat cats merely grunted and most of the animals cheered the elephant and their cries shook the forest. "Twenty more years," they shouted. "Make it 40," roared the jacksons, and the elephant smiled and winked at the fat cats.

"The elephant is deceiving you," he said. "I can," brayed the donkey. He covers up his blunders. He

MORAL: TRUTH IS INDEED MUCH STRANGER THAN FICTION.

Norway, Denmark and the EEC

By Bernard D. Nossiter

COPENHAGEN.—Along the Stroget, this city's glittering pedestrian street, shops are bursting with handsome porcelain, smart dresses, elegant silver and fancy food.

Or Karl Johans Gate, Oslo's main street, sober stores offer books, antiques, serviceable clothes and movies.

The two Scandinavian neighbors, both prosperous welfare states, are very different countries and their different decisions about entering the Common Market underscore the point.

Denmark's solid two-to-one yes reflects, as one editor put it here, a small country fond of a good life. In the end, the economic case for membership proved compelling, even in a country rich enough to forego some of its accustomed yearly gains in material standards.

Norway is far more homogeneous than Norway, the No. 1 elephant continued. "They go around chattering against me in the night. They call me names, and I have big ears. They publish their slanders on every tree in the forest, and the elephant remembers what he wants to remember," the donkey said.

At this, all the elephants began waving their trunks and shouting "four more years," and the jacksons joined in and began barking at the donkeys, and the bears and the dragons nodded their heads and swished their tails.

"I have been misrepresented by the donkeys," the No. 1 elephant continued. "They go around chattering against me in the night. They call me names, and I have big ears. They publish their slanders on every tree in the forest, and the elephant remembers what he wants to remember," the donkey said.

"Eight more years," roared the bears, who were lolling at the edge of the forest gobbling cheap wheat. "Twelve more years," insisted the fat cats.

The elephant threw his trunk over one last, wretchedly grinning.

"I don't say everything is perfect in the animal kingdom. There has been some loose living around here. I have seen the long-haired dogs in the poppy patch. I have seen the roosters chasing the

forest.

The elephant threw his trunk over one last, wretchedly grinning.

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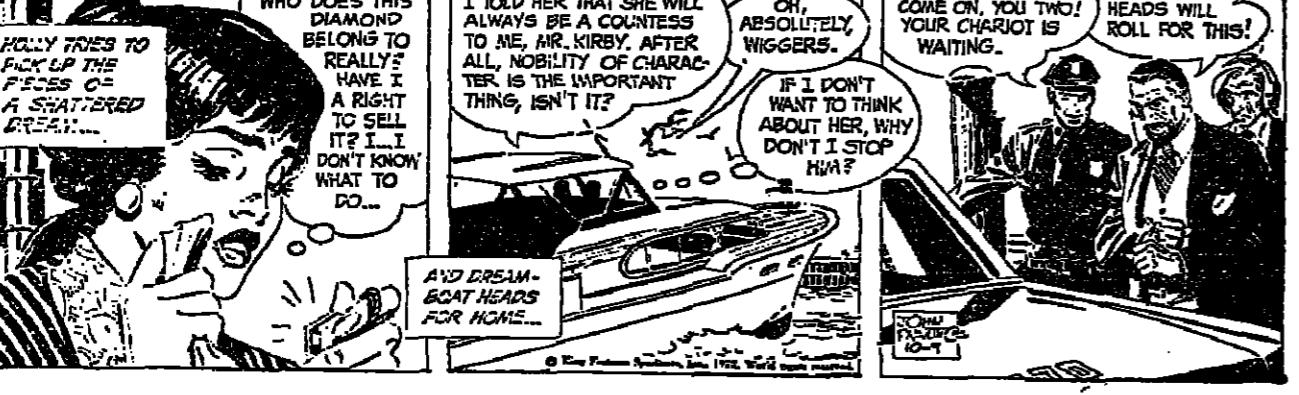
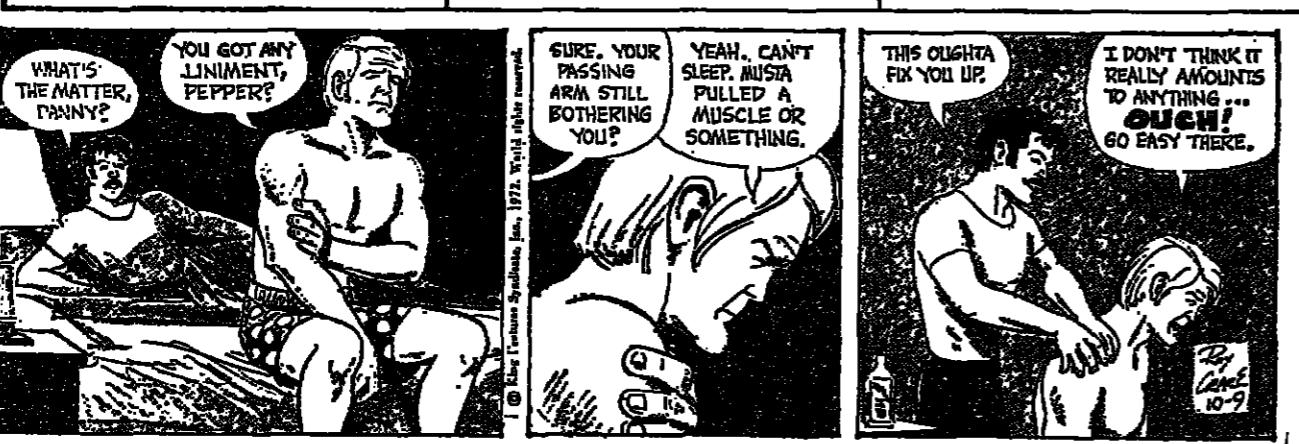
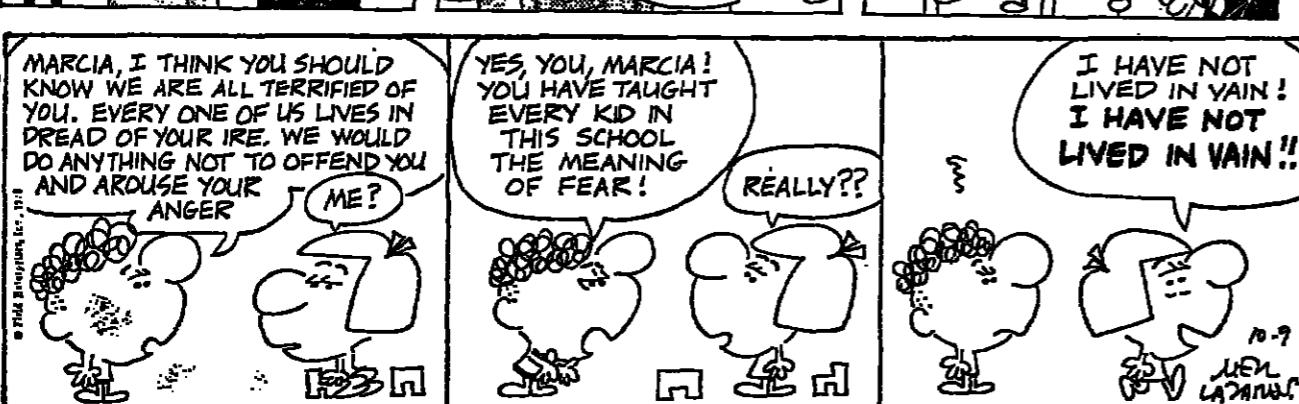
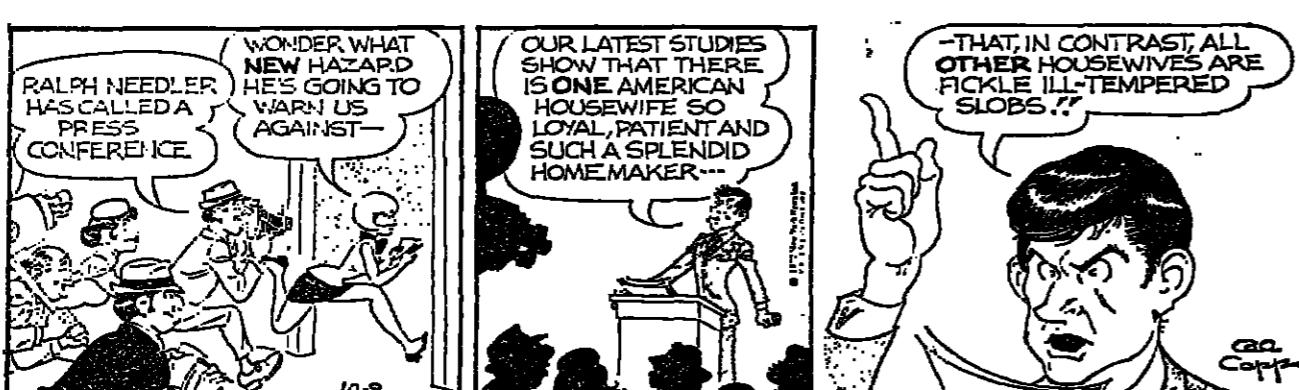
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New York Bond Sales

Sales in
\$1,000 High Low Last Net
Bonds
(Continued from Page 12)

	10/5	10/6	10/7	10/8	10/9	10/10	10/11	10/12	10/13	10/14	10/15	10/16	10/17	10/18	10/19	10/20	10/21	10/22	10/23	10/24	10/25	10/26	10/27	10/28	10/29	10/30	10/31	10/32	10/33	10/34	10/35	10/36	10/37	10/38	10/39	10/40	10/41	10/42	10/43	10/44	10/45	10/46	10/47	10/48	10/49	10/50	10/51	10/52	10/53	10/54	10/55	10/56	10/57	10/58	10/59	10/60	10/61	10/62	10/63	10/64	10/65	10/66	10/67	10/68	10/69	10/70	10/71	10/72	10/73	10/74	10/75	10/76	10/77	10/78	10/79	10/80	10/81	10/82	10/83	10/84	10/85	10/86	10/87	10/88	10/89	10/90	10/91	10/92	10/93	10/94	10/95	10/96	10/97	10/98	10/99	10/100	10/101	10/102	10/103	10/104	10/105	10/106	10/107	10/108	10/109	10/110	10/111	10/112	10/113	10/114	10/115	10/116	10/117	10/118	10/119	10/120	10/121	10/122	10/123	10/124	10/125	10/126	10/127	10/128	10/129	10/130	10/131	10/132	10/133	10/134	10/135	10/136	10/137	10/138	10/139	10/140	10/141	10/142	10/143	10/144	10/145	10/146	10/147	10/148	10/149	10/150	10/151	10/152	10/153	10/154	10/155	10/156	10/157	10/158	10/159	10/160	10/161	10/162	10/163	10/164	10/165	10/166	10/167	10/168	10/169	10/170	10/171	10/172	10/173	10/174	10/175	10/176	10/177	10/178	10/179	10/180	10/181	10/182	10/183	10/184	10/185	10/186	10/187	10/188	10/189	10/190	10/191	10/192	10/193	10/194	10/195	10/196	10/197	10/198	10/199	10/200	10/201	10/202	10/203	10/204	10/205	10/206	10/207	10/208	10/209	10/210	10/211	10/212	10/213	10/214	10/215	10/216	10/217	10/218	10/219	10/220	10/221	10/222	10/223	10/224	10/225	10/226	10/227	10/228	10/229	10/230	10/231	10/232	10/233	10/234	10/235	10/236	10/237	10/238	10/239	10/240	10/241	10/242	10/243	10/244	10/245	10/246	10/247	10/248	10/249	10/250	10/251	10/252	10/253	10/254	10/255	10/256	10/257	10/258	10/259	10/260	10/261	10/262	10/263	10/264	10/265	10/266	10/267	10/268	10/269	10/270	10/271	10/272	10/273	10/274	10/275	10/276	10/277	10/278	10/279	10/280	10/281	10/282	10/283	10/284	10/285	10/286	10/287	10/288	10/289	10/290	10/291	10/292	10/293	10/294	10/295	10/296	10/297	10/298	10/299	10/300	10/301	10/302	10/303	10/304	10/305	10/306	10/307	10/308	10/309	10/310	10/311	10/312	10/313	10/314	10/315	10/316	10/317	10/318	10/319	10/320	10/321	10/322	10/323	10/324	10/325	10/326	10/327	10/328	10/329	10/330	10/331	10/332	10/333	10/334	10/335	10/336	10/337	10/338	10/339	10/340	10/341	10/342	10/343	10/344	10/345	10/346	10/347	10/348	10/349	10/350	10/351	10/352	10/353	10/354	10/355	10/356	10/357	10/358	10/359	10/360	10/361	10/362	10/363	10/364	10/365	10/366	10/367	10/368	10/369	10/370	10/371	10/372	10/373	10/374	10/375	10/376	10/377	10/378	10/379	10/380	10/381	10/382	10/383	10/384	10/385	10/386	10/387	10/388	10/389	10/390	10/391	10/392	10/393	10/394	10/395	10/396	10/397	10/398	10/399	10/400	10/401	10/402	10/403	10/404	10/405	10/406	10/407	10/408	10/409	10/410	10/411	10/412	10/413	10/414	10/415	10/416	10/417	10/418	10/419	10/420	10/421	10/422	10/423	10/424	10/425	10/426	10/427	10/428	10/429	10/430	10/431	10/432	10/433	10/434	10/435	10/436	10/437	10/438	10/439	10/440	10/441	10/442	10/443	10/444	10/445	10/446	10/447	10/448	10/449	10/450	10/451	10/452	10/453	10/454	10/455	10/456	10/457	10/458	10/459	10/460	10/461	10/462	10/463	10/464	10/465	10/466	10/467	10/468	10/469	10/470	10/471	10/472	10/473	10/474	10/475	10/476	10/477	10/478	10/479	10/480	10/481	10/482	10/483	10/484	10/485	10/486	10/487	10/488	10/489	10/490	10/491	10/492	10/493	10/494	10/495	10/496	10/497	10/498	10/499	10/500	10/501	10/502	10/503	10/504	10/505	10/506	10/507	10/508	10/509	10/510	10/511	10/512	10/513	10/514	10/515	10/516	10/517	10/518	10/519	10/520	10/521	10/522	10/523	10/524	10/525	10/526	10/527	10/528	10/529	10/530	10/531	10/532	10/533	10/534	10/535	10/536	10/537	10/538	10/539	10/540	10/541	10/542	10/543	10/544	10/545	10/546	10/547	10/548	10/549	10/550	10/551	10/552	10/553	10/554	10/555	10/556	10/557	10/558	10/559	10/560	10/561	10/562	10/563	10/564	10/565	10/566	10/567	10/568	10/569	10/570	10/571	10/572	10/573	10/574	10/575	10/576	10/577	10/578	10/579	10/580	10/581	10/582	10/583	10/584	10/585	10/586	10/587	10/588	10/589	10/590	10/591	10/592	10/593	10/594	10/595	10/596	10/597	10/598	10/599	10/600	10/601	10/602	10/603	10/604	10/605	10/606	10/607	10/608	10/609	10/610	10/611	10/612	10/613	10/614	10/615	10/616	10/617	10/618	10/619	10/620	10/621	10/622	10/623	10/624	10/625	10/626	10/627	10/628	10/629	10/630	10/631	10/632	10/633	10/634	10/635	10/636	10/637	10/638	10/639	10/640	10/641	10/642	10/643	10/644	10/645	10/646	10/647	10/648	10/649	10/650	10/651	10/652	10/653	10/654	10/655	10/656	10/657	10/658	10/659	10/660	10/661	10/662	10/663	10/664	10/665	10/666	10/667	10/668	10/669	10/670	10/671	10/672	10/673	10/674	10/675	10/676	10/677	10/678	10/679	10/680	10/681	10/682	10/683	10/684	10/685	10/686	10/687	10/688	10/689	10/690	10/691	10/692	10/693	10/694	10/695	10/696	10/697	10/698	10/699	10/700	10/701	10



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

On the diagramed deal South brought home a borderline game contract that hinged on the opening lead.

North chose to pass with a break hand on which most experts would open their bidding. No doubt he felt that his weird partnership would be difficult if he opened, and that he could do better by waiting to hear what the others had to say.

South in his turn had a problem after two passes. It was clearly right to bid something, but what? In a big tournament one could expect some bids of one spade, with the heart suit to follow, and every possible number of hearts from one to four. South chose one heart and rebid the suit after a two-club response.

He had to think again when North bid three diamonds and chose to rebid his hearts for the third time, this time with a jump to the four-level. A more modest

three-heart bid would have had the same effect, for North would have raised.

South's aggressive bidding and permanent concealment of the spade suit made it very difficult for West to find a good opening lead. He had no way to know that North held even vestigial heart support, and therefore a possible ruff.

After vainly consulting the heavens for inspiration, West produced the only card that gave South an easy road to 10 tricks—the spade ace. South happily ruffed with the heart queen and led a low diamond from dummy. East had no reason to know that South chose one heart and rebid the suit after a two-club response.

West returned the diamond four, and South played the king from dummy and discarded a spade. He cashed the club ace, entered his hand with a club ruff and drove out the heart ace. He was now safe for 10 tricks, and in fact made an over-trick when East parted unwisely with a spade.

It is perfectly all right for a 64-year-old poet to relax at home in comically comfortable slippers, a spotted bathrobe and one velvet armchair, but in public he is still posing for his statue, that monument yet unveiled as long as he is alive. His mind need not mimic the slackening of his body. He might at least have managed a magnificent anger, an old man's ready voice, like a shrill Bach trumpet, opposing its antique but authentic sound to a cacophonous

environment.

In his epigraph, Auden says:

"At 20 I tried to win my elders; past 60 it's the young I hope to bother."

That hope seems vain, indeed on the basis of this volume.

What he has to say, they have already heard, cannot understand or do not care about. In fact, one wonders who, besides the author himself, could care about these poems, these tepid lines to a retiring doctor or a dead one, to a stretch of bad weather in Austria, to his body's various viruses, to mice and insects, treated at greater length than the first moon landing, which is a subject he might have apostrophized with all his old wiles.

On the occasion of the poet-

BOOKS

EPISTLE TO A GODSON AND OTHER POEMS
by W. H. Auden 77 pp. Random House. \$5.

THE CASE OF THE HELMETED AIRMAN
A Study of W.H. Auden's Poetry
By Francois Duchene. 228 pp. Rowman & Littlefield.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

critic William Empson's comment, Auden admits that he "have liked to write something Empson's wonderful parody 'Smack at Auden'." He confesses, with disconcerting plausibility, that "nothing can settle us for 'but I glad Bill, dear fellow mandarin to your future holidays'."

In the case of some perspective kills by talk of passion. Like how Auden seems to say, "I have everything twice." But that did not keep Baudelaire's exorcising his world a third fourth time, Auden cannot make up his mind either to take it on or leave it alone ought to remind him of the Russell in his 80s, sitting damp London pavement people young enough to great-grandchildren, to that which offended Even Russell's occasional had majesty: he was not to let either age or time him down.

The saddest thing "Epistle to a Godson" is atrophying of Auden's soul would think his friendship Stravinsky, his love of would have kept it alive we find him writing like these: "Brachypod No catches up sooner or later have-swift Achilles..."

In "Walking to Myself," exhorts his body, when the comes, to ... pay no attention to my physical don't, but t off quickly." That "bugle is a feeble echo of Auden forte: the familiar word almost blasphemously gruous context, a device so often that the late Randall Jarrell once accused of "the bureaucratic perspective by incongruity."

As you can see, Auden is so much relaxed as slumped his age. Yet he still sees self and those closest to him a paradigm now of vi plausible Future might be: a curious and uncharacteristic bald bit of vanity coming such a sophisticated and old boy.

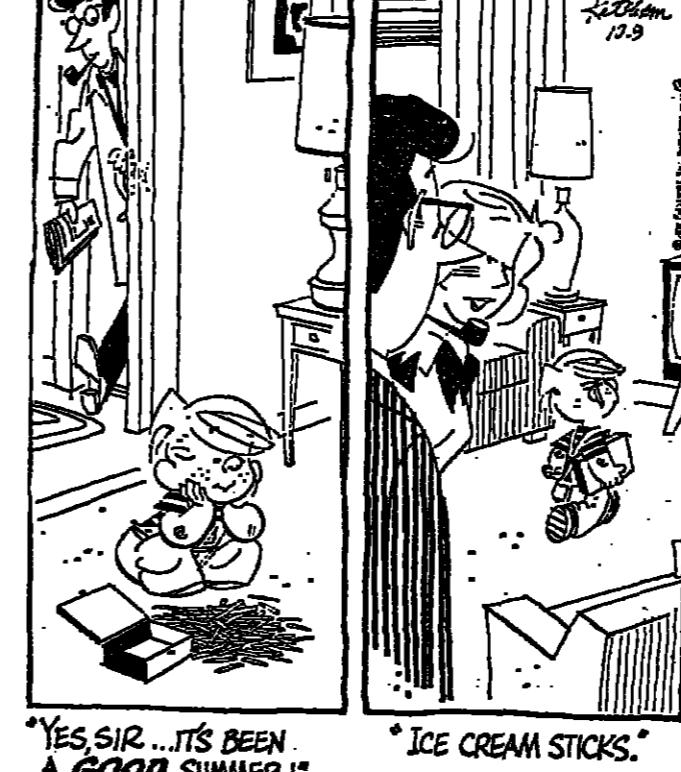
If "Epistle to a Godson" few traces of the Auden thrived the 1930s and the 40s, you can find a virtues anatomized along "The Case of the Helmeted man," by Francois Duchene puts his finger on faults, too, so unerring, in that it almost seems as if I wrote these present poem prove how correct the crib.

Anatole Broyard is a staff at The New York Times.

CROSSWORD

By Will Shortz

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SWEHL

YACKT

FALOTA

DUBUSE



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumble: KNAVE CEASE INVEST KISMET
Answer: They contain more feet in winter than in summer—ICE SKATES

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| ACROSS | 46 Three |
| 1 Go together | 47 Mess up |
| 5 Fops | 50 Madhouse |
| 10 Journey | 54 Whitman |
| 14 —fixe | College sites |
| 15 Endure | 56 Saroyan boy |
| 16 Russian hemp | 58 Et |
| 17 Good-bye | 59 Psychiatrist |
| 18 Too nice | 60 Alfred |
| 20 Broadway show | Mother's words |
| 22 Cathedral sections | 61 Cheese, in |
| 23 Preliminary race | Minster |
| 24 Greek letter | 62 Sobbing |
| 25 Look | 63 Insect |
| 28 Menu item from Africa | DOWN |
| 33 Shell ridges | 1 Mass. campus |
| 34 Kind of lace | 2 Dutch town |
| 35 Hindu title | 3 Bristle |
| 36 Roman way | 4 Vocal applause |
| 37 Map | 5 TV name |
| 38 Uncle Remus word | 6 Sub |
| 39 Had a bite | 7 Man of fashion |
| 40 Arkin et al. | 8 Whirlpool |
| 41 "As — goes, so goes . . ." | 9 Beef cut in Scotland |
| 42 Lockup on the Hudson | 10 Latifude line |
| 44 Moulin Rouge specialty | 11 Spanish streams |
| 45 Indian of West | 12 Conclusion, in Cologne |

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
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	20			21					22			
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33				34					35			
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42				43					44			
				45					46			
47	48	49		50	51				52	53		
54				55					56			57
58				58					60			
61				62					63			

